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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/564,771	03/14/2006	Yong Ju Cho	CU-4657 WWP	1500
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EXAMINER				
JACOB, AJITH				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/564,771

Applicant(s)

CHO ET AL.

Examiner

AJITH JACOB

Art Unit

2161

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 December 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The instant application having Application No. 11/422757 has claims 1-16 pending in the application. This action is in response to the amendment filed on December 16, 2008.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-4, 6-8 and 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Joyner et al. (US 2003/0108205 A1).

For claim 1, Joyner et al. teaches:

In a method for addressing a media resource for a media file including a meta data box including a DID (digital item declaration) [multimedia framework, 0026] and a media data box [storage for media, 0027], a media resource addressing method comprising:

extracting a corresponding media resource according to reference information of the media resource recorded in the DID [extracting based on multimedia content description and framework, 0026]; storing the extracted media resource in the media data box of the media file [storage of extracted data, 0027 and in one file, 0034 and Figure 4A];

generating standard location information of the media resource extracted from the DID[encryption engine content in location, 0029]; storing the generated standard location information in the meta data box of the media file [encryption engine storage, 0029 and in one file, 0034 and Figure 4A]; and filing the meta data box and the media data box to generate the media file [storage of encryption data and media, 0029 and in one file, 0034 and Figure 4A].

For claim 2, Joyner et al. teaches:

The media resource addressing method of claim 1, wherein the standard location information of the media resource is generated by using an offset value of the media data box storing the media resource [various algorithms used to locate and store, 0027 and 0029].

For claim 3, Joyner et al. teaches:

The media resource addressing method of claim 1, wherein the standard location information is generated by using an offset value of an MPEG (motion picture experts group)-4 file stored in the media data box resource [various algorithms used to locate and store, 0027 and 0029] and location information of the media resource of the MPEG-4 file when the media resource is provided in the MPEG-4 file [MPEG-4 file storage in media storage, 0026-0027].

For claim 4, Joyner et al. teaches:

The media resource addressing method of claim 3, wherein location information of the media resource provided in the MPEG-4 file is a track value provided in the meta

data box of the MPEG-4 file [decryption of data blocks in content, 0036].

For claim 6, Joyner et al. teaches:

The media resource addressing method of claim 1, wherein the meta data box further comprises a local item region, and the standard location information is stored in the local item region [encrypted storage data in isolated region, 0029].

For claim 7, Joyner et al. teaches:

The media resource addressing method of claim 1, wherein the media file is an MPEG-21 file [MPEG-21 file, 0026].

For claim 8, Joyner et al. teaches:

In a method for addressing a media resource for a meta data box including a DID (digital item declaration) [multimedia framework, 0026] and a media file including a media data box [media storage, 0027], a media resource addressing method comprising:
reading reference information of a media resource recorded in the DID [reading multimedia content description and framework, 0026]; reading reference information of the media resource of a second media file when the media resource is provided in the second media file [multiple media or formats to reference, 0027]; using the reference information of the media resource and the reference information of the second media file, and generating standard location information [encryption engine to reference and store location information, 0029]; storing the standard location information in the meta data box of the media file; and filing the meta data box to generate the media file [storage and filing of encryption data, 0029 and in one file, 0034 and Figure 4A].

Claim 14 is a device of claim 1. Joyner et al. teaches the limitations of claim 1 for the reasons stated above.

Claim 15 is a medium of claim 1. Joyner et al. teaches the limitations of claim 1 for the reasons stated above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 5, 9-13 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joyner et al. as set forth above against claims 1, 3, 8 and 15 above, and in view of Matsui et al. (US 6,580,756 B1).

As per claims 1, 8 and 15, Joyner et al. teaches the extraction of reference information from media [0026], storing extracted data [0027], storage of location information [0029], file types [0026], location information based on track value [0036], and multiple media and format references [0027], but does not teach location information through ODID and ESID and location information through URL.

Matsui et al. teaches location information through ODID and ESID [Object identifier and elementary stream identifier, column 13, lines 15-28] and location information through URL [URL location of data, column 12, lines 43-55].

Joyner et al. (US 2003/0108205 A1) and Matsui et al. (US 6,580,756 B1) are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of metadata and media storage.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the extraction and storage of media and metadata described by Joyner et al. and add URL, ODID and ESID information as taught by Matsui et al.

The motivation for doing so would be to realize "new functions required in the age of multimedia" [column 1, lines 62-67].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Joyner et al. (US 2003/0108205 A1) with Matsui et al. (US 6,580,756 B1) for the ease of data location information.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed December 16, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The examiner respectfully traverses applicant's argument.

The 35 U.S.C. 112 rejection has been overcome by arguments made supporting the claim language "standard location information".

Applicant argues that Joyner et al. (US 2003/0108205 A1) does not mention anything concerning a DID or extraction of information from a DID as in the present invention. Applicant also claims that Joyner et al. discloses nothing in regards to the generation of an MPEG-21 file or the addressing of a media resource found in a DID. Digital Item Declaration (DID) is a language standardized in MPEG-21 (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_Item_Declaration_Language, September 11, 2008).

Since the compression to an MPEG-21 format from another form [0026] is clearly taught in the reference, DID extraction is inherently taught by Joyner et al. The compression created can be in MPEG-21 form [0026], so reference teaches MPEG-21 file generation and its addressing. Applicant further argues that Joyner et al. does not teach formation of a n MPEG-21 file, when the reference clearly teaches the creation of the digital file from an analog format [0026].

Applicant maintains the argument that there is no file creation in Joyner et al. other than basic compression and encryption. Converting an existing file from one format to another and supplying the new file to a server [0026] constitutes file creation. Applicant further argues that Joyner et al. does not state how an MPEG-21 file is compressed or formed and the conversion from one format to the other. The reference clearly teaches the existence of multiple compressions, including MPEG-21, from the analog format [0026], and the steps of compression teaches over the MPEG file formations taught in the instant application. The storage of this newly created compression file is explained in paragraph 0029.

Applicant further disagrees on the media data box as a storage device to store an MPEG-21 file as asserted, and claims that it is a media resource stored within a MPEG-21 file according to the ISO media file format. Paragraph 0029 of the reference teaches storage of the data and paragraph 0034 teaches different boxes of data stored within one file as visually displayed in Figure 4A and 4B. These figures also teach the storage of the data within the box, along with a separate storage device, thus teaching over the applicant's argument of a data box that is internal to the file.

Lastly, applicant states that Joyner et al. has nothing to do with the formation of a media file format of a file and therefore cannot teach the use of a DID to generate a file. The accepting, storing and distribution of content as taught in Joyner et al. [0026] clearly teaches the use of a DID, since one of the formats listed is MPEG-21 which has DID language defined within.

In light of the forgoing arguments, the 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 rejections are hereby sustained.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ajith Jacob whose telephone number is 571-270-1763. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00 EST, Every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Apu Mofiz can be reached on 571-272-4080. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

2/26/2009

/A.J./
Patent Examiner

/Etienne P LeRoux/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2161